FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 2, 1847. [NO. 1552.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MONEY LOST!

ABOUT 3 weeks ago, the Subscriber mailed, at Hackney's X Roads, a letter addressed to J. Kyle, Fayetteville, containing $50, viz. A $20 bill of the Bank of the State of N. C. No. 99; a $10 bill of Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, No. 1369; a $10 bill Merchants' Bank of Newbern, No. 119; and a $10 bill Bank of Cape Fear, No. 246. Any information will be thankfully received, either by the subscriber or by Mr. Kyle.

J. H. CRUTCHFIELD.
Feb. 22. 51-2w

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 51-tf

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of E. McNAIR & CO., is this day dissolved. All debts owing by the firm will be settled by Jno. M. Rose, and those owing to them must be paid to him; and all other business of the concern will be settled by him.

E. McNAIR,
EDW'D PITMAN.
Feb'y 16, 1847. 51-3w

STOP THE KIDNAPPER!

ABOUT a week ago, a small negro boy, about 10 years old, was stolen from the subscriber. The boy has a long scar, extending from his right eye up his forehead to his hair. A handsome reward will be paid for the recovery of the boy, and the public is requested to be on their guard against purchasing a boy of that description. Any information addressed to the subscriber, at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.

W. T. JONES.
Wake county, near Raleigh, Feb. 18. 51-4w

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and Entered by Shepherd Lee, living on Rocky River, near the mouth of Lane's Creek, a small flea bitten grey mare, 12 or 15 years old, some marks of gear, valued at $10 by William Austin and William Lee. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATRICK B. THREADGILL,
Ranger of Anson county.
Feb'y 19, 1847. 51-3w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$40,000.
40 Prizes of $2,000 are $80,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class L, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, March 13, 1847.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 12,600, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,820, 40 Prizes 2,000, 60 of 250, 60 of 200, &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class M, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, March 20, 1847.

66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,100, 20 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	27 50

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, March 27, 1847.

14 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,205, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 1 of 1,350, 4 of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 30 of 600, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.
Feb 18, 1847. 51-tdpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry *vs.* Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segoe and wife Eliza, James Arrington and wife Jenny, William Knotts and Marinda his wife, Lotty Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, and Riley Henry.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to satisfaction of the Court, that Riley Henry resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Riley Henry to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in January, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of American Independence. R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr adv. $3 50] 51-6w

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, a quantity of Daguerreotype MINIATURES. Any information of said pictures will be thankfully received and liberally remunerated. They are supposed to have been stolen by a negro or some other person insensible of the value they would be to them. J. L. BRYAN.
Feb. 8. 49-tf

HIDES.

58 HEAVY MOUNTAIN HIDES, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
Feb. 16. 50-3w

PATENT SHOWER BATHS.

A NEAT and convenient article, intended to fill a corner in a bed chamber, by which a shower bath may be enjoyed without leaving one's room; received on consignment from the maker, and for sale by

GURDON DEMING.
Feb. 15. 50-3w

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me, are notified that my Accounts and Notes are left with John H. Cook, who is duly authorised to act for me during my absence; and an early settlement is desired.

WM. E. KIRKPATRICK.
Feb. 15, 1847. 50-3w

On hand and for Sale,

20 CASKS FRESH LIME,
3000 lbs. fresh beat Rice,
300 large blch'd sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum Salt,
25 hhds. P. Rico and Cuba Molasses,
3 hhds. Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugar,
50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. new Mullets,
10 kits mess Mackrel,
1500 bushels Corn,
200 bushels Oats,
2000 lbs. Mountain Castings,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 lbs. Pure, Extra, and No. 1 White Lead in Oil,

Together with our usual variety of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
COOK & TROY.
Feb 15, 1847. 50-3w

TO RENT,

TWO Convenient Fire-proof Stores, in MacRae's brick range, north side of Person St., Fayetteville. Apply to

D. G. MacRAE.
Feb. 15, 1847. 50-3w

Receiving and Forwarding Agency, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber offers his services in the above line of business. From long experience, and the convenient arrangements he has for receiving and storing Goods, he believes he can give satisfaction to the Merchants of the interior who may trust their business to his management.

E. W. WILKINGS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1847. 50-2m

FOR SALE.

30 HHDS New Crop Molasses—(a superior article and in good order.)
100 Casks Thomastown Lime.
Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
February 15, 1847. 50-tf.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. (Stewart's) Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK,
GEO. S. HODGES.
Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection. JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from selling or buying, cutting Timber, or hauling Wood or Rock from off the Land known as the Chisholm or McQueen Land, adjoining the Rockfish Factory, Mrs. Bryant's, and others, running up on Little Rockfish and Beaver Creek, adjoining Arch'd Ray and others, and the Beaver Creek Factory line.

E. BOWNES.
Cheraw, Feb. 8, 1847. 50-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell *vs.* George W. Yates, Absalom Powell, Adm'r.

In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 9, 1847. 50-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell *vs.* Caleb G. Money, Jas. Smith, Adm'r.

In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that Caleb G. Money is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 9, 1847. 50-6w

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.

44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained blch'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

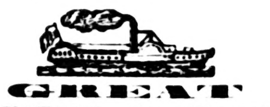
Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.

For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.



GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

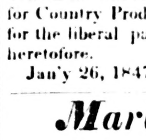
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN Almanac for 1847; Rupert Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Tupper's Crock of Gold, 37; Proverbial Philosophy, elegant binding $2 25; plain do. 90; Olmsted's School Astronomy, 75; Lover's Irish Legends, 50; Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1; Napoleon and his Marshalls, $2 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, $3; Law of Court Martials, $2 50; Worcester's Ancient Geography; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Pierce's Algebra; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetics; Alexander's Evidences of Christianity; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens; with many other School Books; large type Testaments; Bibles; Hymn Books; Paint Boxes; Steel Pens; Cap and Letter Paper; &c.

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 15.

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

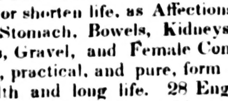
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now receiving at his Store, 5 doors above Briggs's Hotel, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which he will sell cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. He also returns his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has received heretofore. B. M. DOWD.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part The Trade supplied.
Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW BOOKS.

QUARTER Race in Kentucky, and other Tales, 50 cents; Beauchamp, James's Novel, 25; Proverbial Philosophy, new supply; Longfellow's Hyperion, $1; Life of Paul Jones, 15; What is Christianity, 50; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; U. S. Dispensatory; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary; Port Folios; Crayons; and a variety of School Books. Just received.

E. J. HALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

SELLING OFF.

I OFFER my present large Stock of GOODS, at low prices, for cash or on credit, to my regular customers, or any new ones that may desire to open an account with me. All the Goods that may not be sold on the 27th April will be offered that day AT AUCTION, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of. The terms at the Auction Sale will be—Notes payable 1st of January 1848, and 1st of January 1849, with interest from date. The Notes to be made payable at the Bank in this place, (Cheraw) and secured by two approved securities.

My motive for selling out is, that I may have some little time to devote *exclusively* to collecting and liquidating such accounts as are due me, prior to the 1st of January 1847.

I shall, about the 1st day of May, leave this place for New Orleans, where I intend to purchase largely for Cash, BACON, BAGGING, ROPE, and SUGAR, which will be offered for sale in this place on the 1st day of July next, at very low rates. I hope all my customers that will need these articles, will put off buying until they examine mine.

In August, I shall leave for the North, to purchase a large and general stock of GOODS, and I hope, early in September, to commence business with fresh vigor and zeal.

AUG. P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, Feb'y 2, 1846. 49tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1846.

David Lewis, Adm'r of David W. Kemp, dec'd, and of John Kemp, dec'd, *vs.* Amelia Singletary, Lydia Baldwin, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp; Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth; Mahala, Susan, Sarah, Anastasia, and Elizabeth Fitzrandolph, children and heirs at law of Benjamin Fitzrandolph, dec'd; Joseph R. Kemp, Mary Wilkinson, Nancy Cumming, Anna Jane Harvey, Elizabeth E. Robeson, Elizabeth Saltar, and Joshua Hinson and wife Lacy.

SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amelia Singletary, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp, and Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer" for six weeks, for said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, William J. Cowan, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. J. COWAN, C. & M. E.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 49-6w

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, a few days before Christmas, a One Hundred Dollar Bill on the Cape Fear Bank. On the back of the Bill was written John D. Smith's name, March the 4th or 5th, 1846. Under Smith's name was M. C. Long's, March the 7th or 8th, 1846. Any information concerning the above will much oblige me; besides, a liberal reward will be paid.

CALVIN C. COX.
Lilesville, Anson co., Feb'y 1. 49-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1846.

John Fairley *vs* Neill Fairley et al.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court, on Affidavit, that Archibald Fairley, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said Archibald Fairley, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to make defence to this suit. And it is further Ordered, that if the said Archibald Fairley do not appear at the next Term of this Court, and make defence to this suit, the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, this 6th day of February, 1847.

49 A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

FOR SALE.

TWO substantial Road WAGONS, six good HORSES, eight young MULES, and a pair of TIMBER WHEELS.

G. W. PEARSON.
Pearson's Mills, Feb. 6, 1847. 49-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mark and Reuben Hailey, *versus* The Heirs of Daniel McKinnon, dec'd. Same *versus* same. Calvin Smith *versus* same. Wiley Smith *versus* same. Charles Smith *versus* same.

Sci. Fa. to subject Real Estate.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McKinnon, Harvey Goodrich and his wife Isabella, William Parmer and his wife Christian, T. Watkins and his wife Elizabeth, Joseph Parmer and his wife Mirandy, Mastin Ussery and his wife Catharine, and Hector McNeill and his wife Mary, heirs of the said Daniel McKinnon, dec'd, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said suits, or they will be heard, and Judgment had ex parte against them, and Execution issue against the lands to them descended.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Rockingham, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the seventy-first year of American Independence.

Issued the 30th January 1847.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 49-6w

Freedom of the Press.—The Washington Union pours upon the heads of those who voted for the "infamous" resolution, excluding its editors from the floor of the Senate, and especially upon Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Yulee and Westcott, a torrent of bitter invective. Has the freedom of *that* press been at all restrained? We should like to know.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE—AND THEIR EXPULSIONS.

It is now about one year since a resolution was adopted by the Locofoco House of Representatives, expelling the reporter of the New York Tribune, from the reporter's gallery of that House. The circumstances that led to this proceeding were these: There was a certain member of that House who, from his habits at home of dining at an early hour, was unable to bear up against a craving appetite till the hour of the adjournment allowed him to go home and feed. He adopted therefore the expedient of providing himself with food to "stay" the cravings of hunger. This food, on a particular occasion, was some links of sausage, and the reporter of the Tribune, seeing the member retreat behind the Speaker's chair at the hour of luncheon, watched him and saw him partake of his oleaginous food. This scene he described somewhat perhaps too graphically in a letter to the Tribune, which was accordingly published in that paper, some two hundred miles from the place where it occurred. The mail brought the published letter to Washington, and its perusal excited mirth in some and anger in others. Then it was that a brother Locofoco, who sympathised with the eater of sausages, if he had not shared in them, got up in the House, and after reading the article,—but neither denying its truthfulness, nor stopping to inquire who it was that wrote it, nor allowing any opportunity for the vindication or excuse of the writer of it,—offered a resolution to expel,—*not* the writer of the article, not the publisher of the letter,—*but* to expel the *reporters* of the Tribune, no matter how many there were, or whether any or all of them were culpable in the matter complained of. The innocent were confounded with the guilty, and all punished alike. This resolution passed by the united votes of, we believe, every Locofoco in the House; and the Tribune was thenceforward not allowed, either by the particular persons expelled or by others who might be substituted for them,—to enjoy, what every other paper in the Union was allowed to enjoy, the privilege of having a reporter in the hall of the House of Representatives, to give to the public through its columns, an account of the doings of the representatives of the people. For all the remainder of that most exciting and most important session of Congress, upon whose resolves depended the great question of peace or war, the New York Tribune was denied, excluded, cut off from the right or privilege, whichever it may be, of having a reporter in the House.

This proceeding occurred under the eye of the editors of the Washington Union. A report of it was given in full in their paper, and for aught that the world knows to the contrary, the editors of that paper approved of the action of their friends in Congress. Certainly they did not disapprove of it, or if they did they kept their own counsel. They saw no right of the press violated, they did not believe the liberty of the person to be in danger by this proceeding. Here was not one man, nor two men, nor any particular number of individuals—but here were *persons* unknown to the House, arraigned, adjudged to be guilty, condemned, and,—if their expulsion was a punishment,—punished for a letter published more than two hundred miles from the place where the letter was written.

It was a Whig who had written the letter. It was a Locofoco member whom, he had offended. Can any punishment on the former be unjust?

A twelve month or more has rolled round—and behold! The editors of the Union have made a publication, which has attracted the attention of the Senate, and a resolution, offered by a member of their own party, excluding them from the privileges of the floor of the chamber, has, after long debate, passed! Now, this is a very different thing from what the House did! The individual they so summarily expelled from their hall was only a reporter—was a Whig. The persons thrust out from the Senate are the editors of the official organ—are Locofocos! Does not every body see the great difference in the cases? How that the House was right, and the Senate wrong?

But this may not be so clear, and we will therefore explain it:

The letter in the New York Tribune was a squib—was a caricature—was a ridiculous description of a ludicrous scene. It did not touch the good name of the man who ate the sausages, though it may have suggested doubts of the perfection of his taste. It neither accused him of treason, sedition nor blasphemy—it ascribed to him nothing of which the law might take notice—it made him out neither a thief, a false-swearer, nor a murderer—it called him neither a fool, a bully, nor a coward. There was nothing said of his want of patriotism, his lack of independence, his faithlessness to his constituents. It inferred nothing against him in these regards; but rather, seeing that the staple of his State is hog, complimented him for his devotion to the animal, by showing how constant was his love for it, and with what a gusto he partook of it, even when it appeared in that uncertain combination—the sausage—when the "*most perfect confidence,*" we are told, is necessary to its true enjoyment. It was an account of the habits, so to speak, of the animal man, which might have been seized upon by the curious in natural philosophy, as proper to be introduced into a work on that subject to show *how* and *on what* man can feed.

The very harmlessness of this letter in the Tribune—to say nothing of its truth—constituted its rank offence.

But of the article in the Union nothing of this kind may be said. It was a libel: It was a calumny. It was a falsehood. Human ingenuity—human malice—a heart filled with venom and all sorts of uncharitableness—could not have concocted a more deliberate, wanton and unmitigated slander. And it was covertly done. It came before the public in an anonymous character. It purported to be a communication from a correspondent. The face of the writer was masked, he bore in his hand the weapon of the assassin. It accused the Senate of treason;—it denounced a majority of it as enemies of the country;—it held them up as fit objects of the scorn of a people, whose trusts they had betrayed! This anonymous communication was specially endorsed by the editors of the Union, and by such endorsement made their own. They intended it to be what it was: an attack on the good name, the good faith, the honor, integrity and patriotism of the majority of the Senate, whose crime was, that they had not been as prompt in complying with the Executive mandates, as the Executive partizans and flatterers thought they should have been. If what was said in this article was true, then all the usefulness of the Senate was gone—the majority of its members had sold themselves to those with whom we were at war—they used the power the people had bestowed on them to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy! They were only Americans in name—in all else they were Mexicans—they were called so in words—and what they had done was declared to be a Mexican triumph, which more than compensated Santa Anna and Ampudia and other Mexican Generals for all the battles which had been fought and lost by Mexico.

The infamous character of the libel, and the official relation of the publishers of it, made it all proper, and gives to the action of the Senate, the form of "an attack on the freedom of the press."

Now, we put it to every right-minded man in the land to say, whether it is not the baldest hypocrisy in those, who remained silent or approved of the act when the reporter of the Tribune was expelled from the House, for, too, a much less offence than that committed by the editors of the Union, now that they have been thrust out themselves, to prate of the freedom of the press being attacked, the rights of the citizen being invaded, and the constitution and laws of the country being trampled on, in their persons!

The poisoned chalice, prepared by their own friends for others, has been commended to their own lips, and they must drain it to its dregs! They may make wry faces—they may beseech and threaten—they may turn from it with loathing, all in vain! It is a medicine prepared by their *own physician*, and they must take it.

Are we not right, then, in denouncing this affected alarm for the freedom of the press,—which now forms the warp of the articles in the official organ,—as the sheerest hypocrisy? Are we not justified in declaring that all it says now, proceeds from a conviction that the *stain*, which the editors say they feel as a *wound*, was rightfully stamped upon them? Or if it be not hypocrisy which makes them rail now, why then up comes that other graver charge, if it be possible that a graver charge could be made against them, that they are "faithless sentinels on the watch tower of Freedom," where they boast to have been placed. They saw what they call the great principles of personal liberty, struck down by the Locofoco House of Representatives, and they were silent, if they did not applaud the act. They saw what they call the freedom of the press invaded, and they raised not an arm nor a voice in its defence. They saw a precedent set which threatened, as they now say, to lead to consequences disastrous to all freedom of opinion, and they protested not against it!

Either they were faithless then, or their professions now are hollow.

And then they are to have public meetings, to denounce the Senate! Very well. It is given out that the first of the series was an impromptu one held in this city on Sunday last, and that the second is to be held in Monument Square on Monday next. We should be curious to hear what some men would have to say at that meeting. By all means it is proper that the Locofoco members of Congress, who voted to expel the Reporter of the Tribune, should be there.—They have a *personal* interest, which requires their attendance. And from them we should have no doubt resolutions in something of this form, submitted to be adopted—

"*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives, composed as it is of a majority of our friends, was right in expelling the Reporter of the Tribune for a letter published in that paper, because the writer of the letter was a Whig and the paper in which it was published was a Whig paper.

"*Resolved*, That the Senate, in expelling the editors of the Washington Union for an article published in their paper, committed all sorts of assaults upon the Constitution, the laws, the liberties of the people, and the great principles of universal freedom; because the editors of the Washington Union are Locofocos, and the writer of the article complained of was a Locofoco.

"*Resolved*, That there is a great deal of difference between *their* bull goring our ox, and *our* bull goring their ox.

"*Resolved*, That these proceedings be furnished for publication to the Washington Union, and that the editors thereof be assured that we will defend whatever they say and hold them perfectly justifiable for whatever they do, on that great principle, which we here adopt as the cardinal maxim of our party, that no Locofoco, be he Senator, Representative, editor, office-seeker, or any thing else, "can do wrong," provided he supports the party and the President of the party in all things."

The consistency and logical clearness of this form of resolutions, must commend it to the meeting to be held next Monday, and ensure for it the unanimous approval of those who attend.

And thus we dismiss the subject. We have treated it thus at large, because it is a matter of interest for the people to know, whether the Senate may be libelled with impunity by any one—whether the Locofocos of the House may legally do what they deem necessary for their vindication or purification, whilst the Senate may not. We have expressed our regret that any such proceeding in either House should ever become necessary, and our regret in this last case is increased, because it involves the character of one who, by long service, had entitled himself to be called a veteran of the press, though not an exemplar of its morals or a defender of its rights.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Saturday last. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last accounts:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Hatsfield *v.* Grimstead, from Currituck, reversing the judgment below, and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hurdle *v.* Riddick, from Perquimons, reversing the decree and dismissing the petition. Also, in Webb *v.* Durham, from Rutherford, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Smith *v.* Turner, in Equity from Orange, declaring that there is error in the orders appealed from. Also, in Gordon *v.* Brown, in Equity from Wilkes, directing a decree for the plaintiff. Also, in State *v.* Valentine, from Davidson, declaring that there is error in the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Broughton, from New Hanover, declaring that there ought not to be a *venire de novo*. Also, in Jones *v.* Herndon, from Granville, affirming the judgment below.

By Daniel, J., in State *ex rel.* Respass *v.* Johnston, from Martin; new trial ordered. Also, in State *v.* Patterson, from Greene, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Clayton *v.* Liverman, from Washington; amendment to be made on payment of costs by plaintiff, and then judgment to be affirmed.

By Nash, J., in State *v.* Hathcock, from Stanly, declaring that there is error in the judgment below. Also, in Lee *et. al. v.* Watson, from Johnston, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State *v.* McIntosh, (two cases) from Moore, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo* in each.

RULES.

In consequence of the changes made necessary by the Act of the General Assembly, passed at the late Session, whereby a Term of the Supreme Court is required to be held at Morganton, and the period of holding one of the Terms at Raleigh is altered, the Judges of the Supreme Court find it proper to make and publish the following Rules:

1. All applicants for admission to the Bar must present themselves for examination within the first two days of the respective Terms.

2. All Causes, which shall be docketed before the eighth day of a term, shall stand for trial during that term. All appeals, which shall be docketed afterwards, shall be tried or continued at the option of the Appellee. All Suits in Equity, transferred to this Court for hearing, and not docketed before the eighth day of a term, shall be continued at the option of either party.

3. During the two first days of the term, the Court will hear motions, and try causes by consent of the Counsel on both sides. On the third day of the term, the Court will proceed regularly with the dockets; first, with that of the State; secondly, the Equity; and thirdly, the Law causes.

4. For the Court held at Raleigh, the Clerk will docket the causes in the following order, namely: Those from the fifth Circuit shall be placed first, then those from the fourth Circuit, and so on to the first Circuit.

5. For the Court held at Morganton, the Clerk will docket the causes in the following order, namely: Those from the Seventh Circuit shall be placed first, then those from the sixth Circuit, and then those from other Counties.

6. When causes are called, they must be tried or continued, unless for special cause the Court should extend the time for the argument, and except that Equity causes under a reference may be kept open a reasonable time for the coming in of the reports and filing and arguing exceptions.

E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

We give the following extract which we find in the Xenia Torchlight. It is called a soldier's soliloquy. It is from an officer of the army:

"One night during the four days' rain, I was standing sentinel half leg deep in water. It was a night not easily forgotten; "such sheets of vivid lightning, such bursts of horrid thunder, such roaring groans of wind and rain, I never remember to have heard." It was as dark as a recess in Green river cave. About two o'clock in the morning, I heard something splashing along in the water, and hailed. It proved to be Captain Salisbury, officer of the day, and Lieut. West, officer of the Guard, going the rounds.—After passing me, the next sentinel but one they found engaged in loud and earnest conversation with himself, in which he appeared so much interested that he did not hear them approach.—They had the curiosity to listen to his soliloquy. "Yes," said he, "when I voted for James K. Polk, had I known it would have led to this, I'd have seen him in hell, and Texas sunk first. But after war was brought on, I was ashamed to let the Whigs do the fighting, and stay at home and be taunted by them. I was obliged to come for consistency's sake; but if I had you here this minute, James K. Polk, you"—(here he uttered an awful imprecation upon him,) "I'd blow you through;" and he brought his musket to take aim as if he would shoot sure enough. At that moment the grand rounds made a noise, and were hailed sternly with—"Who comes there?" "James K. Polk," was the reply, "Advance, you——son of a——, and give the countersign, or I'll blow your brains out!" The officers told the anecdote next day to the company."

A Prophecy.—A correspondent of the London Economist has furnished the following:

"Last evening, I met, at dinner, a Roman Catholic priest, a Doctor Smith, from Connemara County, Galway, who related the following conversation he had with that extraordinary man, Cobbett, in 1826. While speaking of Ireland, Cobbett said that the dirty weed (alluding to the potato) *would be the curse of Ireland.* "How so?" replied Dr. Smith, "what must the people do without it? they live upon it.—They have had it in cultivation 180 years." Cobbett answered, "they must go back to the same food they were accustomed to live upon previously to the general cultivation of the dirty weed; and that is to grain, as wheat, oats, rye, &c. You have four millions of souls in Ireland, and eight millions of acres of uncultivated ground. This ground must be drained, and brought into cultivation, and you must again grow wheat, oats, rye, &c. *The potato will not last more than twenty years, when it will work itself out, and then you will see to what a state Ireland will be reduced.* You *must* return to grain crops; and Ireland, instead of being the most degraded, will become one of the finest countries in the world. You may live to see my words prove true, but I never shall."

"A duellist," says the Portland Advertiser, "is one who vindicates his pretensions to live like a gentleman, by dying like a fool."

RECEIVED THIS DAY—Rio Coffee, Boxes Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, half and qr. boxes Raisins. 1 tierce Rice.
Jan. 19.—46-tf JNO. M. ROSE.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Great Decline in Flour and Grain. Indian Corn Admitted into England Free of Duty—The British Navigation Laws Suspended—Measures for the Relief of Ireland Proposed in Parliament—Great Distress and Sickness in the Continent.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday evening about four o'clock.

The intelligence will be found to be deeply interesting and important.

The doings of the British Parliament were interesting—*The three principal measures being the entire remission of the Corn Laws—the suspension of the Navigation Laws, and a proposed remission of sugar duties.*

The market for Provisions was steady. The corn market was not so brisk.

The price of Sugar has advanced.

The Cambria brings two millions of dollars in specie. There has been no mitigation of the sufferings in Ireland. Disturbances, caused by want of food, were of daily occurrence.

The Bank of England has again advanced its rate of interest.

The French Chambers have adopted a bill permitting [illegible] at the lowest rates of duty [illegible] kinds until Sept'r.

Lord John Russell has introduced into Parliament a bill for the relief and improvement of Ireland the main features of which are—[illegible] to be advanced by Government for the purchase of seed crops; loans to be made to the landlords for the improvement of waste lands, or the lands to be bought by Government at fixed rates; if the owner will neither sell nor improve, Government to be empowered to take the lands at a valuation; a million sterling to be appropriated for the reclamation of waste lands; drainage to be extensively carried out; lands purchased by Government to be resold in small lots; [illegible] relief to be extended; new poor laws to be enacted; committees to be appointed to [illegible] money and [illegible] relief to aged and infirm persons. The whole charity for the relief of Ireland proposed is seven million pounds at least.

The French Government has addressed circulars to the Consuls of Mexico, prohibiting French subjects from taking letters of marque.

Lord Palmerston has stated in Parliament that no person in England was authorized to issue letters of marque.

The Russian Government was concentrating troops on the frontier of Poland.

Much distress is experienced in the manufacturing districts of England—[illegible] work long and food very high.

The Pope preached a sermon on the 13th January, being the first sermon delivered by a Pope for more than three hundred years.

[illegible]

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still unsatisfactory. [illegible] Transactions were restricted to passing wants.

[illegible]

There appears to be no mitigation in the accounts of suffering by the famine in Ireland. The [illegible] being raised by subscription and other [illegible] of the sufferers, were, however, [illegible] their sufferings.

We have, from France, accounts of more disturbances, and of the threatened famine. The French government, however, was taking active measures to avert the impending calamity.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Gratifying evidence is afforded by the great movement, centering in this city—and here uniting the sentiment of eminent statesmen of all parties as well as of the humblest of our people—of the true feeling of Humanity which forms a part of the character as well of the lowest as of the highest in station of the population of these United States. Whatever, in our country, may be the occasional faults of our General or State Governments, or the errors or excesses of party, the Heart of this People is in its right place, and throbs in unison with that of suffering humanity, whenever and wherever (as in the case of Ireland) that suffering is intelligibly communicated to it.

[After mentioning the public meetings in various places, the Intelligencer adds,—]

We rejoice in all this, not merely as adding to our already unfeigned respect and affection for our countrymen, but because we are proud of the answer which it affords to those persons in foreign lands whose habit it is to represent Brother Jonathan (as they style us) as a sordid and mercenary personage, who, never acting but in a spirit of calculation, can afford to be generous only when reckoning that he is to gain cent. per cent. by being so. What can Ireland ever give him in return but her thanks and her esteem?

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, Feb. 17.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

Loss of the Ship Ondiaka—Col. DeRussy and Four Companies of Louisiana Volunteers Wrecked—the Mexicans in Possession of the Wreck.

There were two arrivals yesterday from Tampico—the brig Perfect and the schooner Charron. The Perfect sailed on the 5th and the Charron on the 6th inst. The news by these arrivals, though somewhat indefinite in its details, possesses great interest.

Quite the most important intelligence received is the loss of the ship Ondiaka. This fine ship got away from the Balize about the 20th ult. with four companies of the Louisiana regiment of volunteers, under the immediate command of Col. DeRussy, and exceeded three hundred in number. The Ondiaka touched at the Brazos and sailed thence on the 25th ult. She was off the bar of Tampico on the 28th, and the next we hear of her is her total loss, 40 miles South of Tampico. It must have happened on or about the 1st inst. All the troops on board and the crew got safely ashore.

New Orleans, Feb. 18.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

Critical situation of the Volunteers from the Ondiaka—Reported Conflict with the Mexicans under Gen. Cos—March of Gen. Pillow to the rescue of the Volunteers—Sickness in the 2d Mississippi Regiment—[illegible] at Tampico—Death of Lieut. Gibson, &c. &c.

The schooner St. Paul arrived yesterday from Tampico, having sailed on the 8th inst.

We grieve to say that the news in regard to the volunteers on the Ondiaka is less favorable than we had reason to expect. The main body of them had not arrived at Tampico. On the contrary, at the last accounts from them they were engaged in a conflict with a body of Mexicans far superior to them in numbers and equipment.

The following letter is the latest which has been received, so far as we can learn. It is dated

Tampico, February 8, 1847.

[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing, we learn from Mr. John C. Howard, who came passenger on the St. Paul, that as the vessel was crossing over the bar on the morning of the 9th inst. the propeller [illegible] Cage was seen returning from the wreck of the Ondiaka. The Cage [illegible] crew and [illegible] Capt. M[illegible] [illegible] effected a landing. We must remain in suspense in regard to the fate of the volunteers until another arrival. If they have two pieces of guns and a tolerable supply of ammunition, we have great faith that they will beat off the Mexicans, or at least hold them in check till General Pillow arrives.

The ships Statesman, Prentice and Catharine were off the bar of Tampico on the 9th inst. all filled with troops. The 2d Regiment Mississippi Volunteers on board the Statesman were suffering terribly by sickness—they were dying in great numbers daily. On the other ships the health of the troops was excellent.

We have the first number of the Tampico Sentinel before us, a well-printed and well-filled sheet. We find in the Sentinel the same rumor in regard to the taking of Chihuahua which we mentioned yesterday. We incline to think it grew out of some skirmish between the American and Mexican forces near *El Paso del Norte*, mentioned in our news from Mexico.

The annexed letter from Mr. Lumsden contains all the news from Tampico for which we can find room to-day:

Tampico, February 6, 1847.

We have now at Tampico about 7000 troops—regulars and volunteers; the whole under the command of Maj. Gen. Patterson, who succeeds Brig. Gen. Shields in command of this station.

I have before told you of our excellent police regulations here, and have still to say that the best possible order generally prevails. The selling of spirituous liquors is most strictly prohibited, and if the order is infringed and the offender found out he pays the penalty most dearly. Within two or three days past two men have been arrested for violating the order. A number of soldiers were discovered to be intoxicated, and the police by great vigilance ascertained where they had been furnished with liquor and arrested the vendors.—They were taken before a regularly constructed court and each fined *three hundred dollars*, and sentenced besides, one to work upon the lines, and the other to banishment from the city. This may seem pretty severe, but people should not break the laws, and particularly not sell intoxicating drinks to soldiers.

February 7.—Lieut. Gibson, of the 2d Artillery, died last night of fever. He had been sick but a few days. Gen. Scott is looked for here in a short time; he will probably arrive in the course of this week.

Barbarity of the Mexicans.—One of our letters yesterday stated that Lieut. Miller, an officer of the Ohio volunteers who was killed at Chichironi, had his heart cut out and hung upon a bush! We have since seen another letter stating that the body of the brave but unfortunate Lieut. Ritchie was horribly mutilated after his death.—His heart, too, was torn from him, and afterwards stuck upon a pole by the road-side! The blood boils upon reading such worse than Indian barbarities.—*Picayune.*

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Important Intelligence—Movements of the Army—Capture of a Detachment of Troops, under Majors Borland and Gaines and Capt. Cassius M. Clay, near Saltillo—Further Particulars of the fate of Lieut. Ritchie—Important Despatches Captured—Murder of Lieut. Miller, of the Ohio Volunteers.

By the arrival of the schooner Sea, we have dates from Brazos Santiago to the 6th, from Matamoras to the 5th, and from Camargo to the 1st inst. It will be seen by the letters of our correspondent, that a party of our troops have been captured near Saltillo, and that Majors Borland and Gaines and Capt. Cassius M. Clay have been taken prisoners. It will also be seen that murders and outrages are constantly being committed on the roads by the Mexicans. As our letters contain all the more important part of the intelligence, we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Camp on the Rio Grande, (near Palo Alto,)
January 30, 1847.

Everything here betokens a sudden movement of the troops. Seventy days rations have been issued, and orders given to be in readiness at a moment's warning. Within a few days, if I am not greatly mistaken, Gen. Worth's division will be on shipboard, moving towards Vera Cruz. Gen. Worth is [illegible], and, although lame, is beginning to look quite well.

Capt. Vinton, formerly of the dragoons, of the Quartermaster's Department, has just arrived here and joined the command. It seems that the Mexican army at San Luis have been making some movement, as reports have several times reached Saltillo, since Worth's division left, that the enemy was marching against that place, and two regiments of volunteers were sent up from Monterey to strengthen Gen. Butler's command. No news from Gen. Taylor since he left Victoria.

Mouth of the Rio Grande,
February 3, 1847.

I have plenty of bad news to give you, gentlemen [illegible].

[illegible]

W. W. CHAPMAN.

[illegible]

February 4, 1847.

We have received further intelligence respecting the fate of Lieut. Ritchie. It seems that the ten dragoons reached Victoria in safety, but there is no longer any doubt about the death of the valiant young officer. The party halted at a town on the road, and Lieut. Ritchie left the men for a few moments to go with a guide and procure forage for the horses. They had proceeded but a short distance when a Mexican came dashing up on horseback, threw a lasso suddenly over Ritchie's neck, and dragged him, at full speed, across a field, and then murdered and stripped him.

It is said now that the transports will assemble at Lobos Harbor, with all the troops, and then move together to a landing much nearer Vera Cruz.

Camargo, January 25, 1847.

To-morrow or next day all the forces composing Gen. Worth's division will have left here. Now we must look out for outrages and murders, for war and rumors of war, in real earnest, as the Mexicans in this neighborhood are firmly impressed with the opinion that we are retreating from Santa Anna. The ranchero hordes of Canales, or I am much mistaken, will soon be on the roads on the look-out for straggling parties, and they will let no favorable opportunity to rob and murder pass. Mark my words for it, it won't be long before I'll have to tell you of some wagon train being captured, or some small party cut off.

January 26, 10 o'clock at night.—An express has just got in from Aldamas, to the commanding officer here, with the intelligence that Canales was at that place with his force, and that he intended attacking a train of pack mules which left here a short time since for Monterey. Aldamas is about 40 miles from this place.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Santa Anna not Assassinated—His Gambling Operations—Number and Condition of his Army—Proposed Movement to Tula—Gen. La Vega in Command at Tula—Resources of the Garrison—Futility of Seizure of Church Property—Battle of El Paso—Defeat of the Mexicans—Dissolution of the Ministry, &c.

By the arrival of the bark St. Mary, from Havana, we are placed in possession of the advices by the British steamer from Mexico.

The rumor of the assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also of his active opposition to the seizure of church property. At last accounts he was still at San Luis Potosi. Vera Cruz papers of the 28th ult. announce that letters from San Luis speak of his immediate departure for Tula. Letters from the city of Mexico are to the same effect, and represent that he would move at the head of the main body of his forces. Letters on which we rely confidently say that his whole strength does not exceed 23,000 men of all arms. They are represented to be in a deplorable situation for want of means. They are destitute of clothing and provisions, and one regiment had actually left for the city of Mexico. Santa Anna employs his time in gambling and cock fighting, and writing menacing and energetic representations to Congress for money. We even have assurances that he quite recently won $34,000 at *monte* from his own officers, very many of whom are very young men.

Gen. La Vega has been appointed commandant general of Vera Cruz. He will be fortunate if he has not an early opportunity of revisiting the United States in his former capacity.

Our private accounts, from responsible sources, set down the number of troops in the city of Vera Cruz at 3500—some say 3000. The garrison of San Juan de Ulloa does not exceed 1100 troops. Some accounts represent that there are two months' provisions in the castle, but we have a letter from a gentleman who has access to the most respectable sources of information, but whom we need not name, in which he assures us that there is not a barrel of salted provisions in the castle, and that the troops both of the castle and city, are dependent upon the back country for their daily supplies of food. So far as the troops in the city are concerned, this has long been the case, and we have all confidence in our correspondent's information as to the castle. They have been for some time in continual apprehension of an attack at Vera Cruz, and the inhabitants appear to have as little doubt as to the issue as we have. For some reason or other they were expecting an attack on the 8th of this month. Preparatory to it, orders had been issued for the removal into the interior of the cargoes of three or four vessels which had evaded the blockade of Vera Cruz and got into port. The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz had issued a manifesto calling on the people at all hazards to resist the invasion of the Americans. During the month of January the approaches to Vera Cruz on the road to the interior were strengthened by a battery of heavy guns. Through the same well informed gentleman from whom we learn this fact, we are confirmed in our belief expressed above as to the destitution of the troops in the city and castle.—He writes: "I do not see how it is possible to introduce any more troops with any prospect of feeding them."

Nor does there appear to be any prospect of relief for the want of means which prevails in Mexico. The law authorizing the seizure of fifteen millions of property belonging to the church, promises to be a dead letter. The property consists almost wholly of real estate in different cities of the Republic. Even if the law of Congress be enforced, it is said that no one will advance money upon the property so seized, much less purchase it. The whole body of the clergy had protested against the seizure as sacrilegious, and they were supported by a large portion of the lower classes of the people. Santa Anna gave in his adhesion to the measure with great reluctance. A letter from him is published, addressed to Rejon—again apparently his friend—in which he avows that he has uniformly opposed such a measure, and is only induced to assent to it by the necessities of the country. The papers before us are filled with accounts of the action of the different States in regard to the measure. Puebla, Mexico, and Queretaro, among others, were opposed to it, Oajaca had declared in favor of it. Still the Government appear determined to carry the plan through. It is a favorite one with Gomez Farias and his friends, the Federalists, or radicals, as we may call them. One of the clergy in the city of Mexico has been imprisoned for his factious opposition to the measure. At our last accounts the Mexican Congress had before it a modification of the law, which would render it less burdensome, but without changing the principle.

Our letters say that all the Ministers have resigned. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finances have certainly done so. Senor Rejon, who so recently quarreled with Santa Anna, has gone back to the State Department. He is an ardent federalist, and is relied upon to carry through the confiscation of church property. Neither our papers nor letters mention who now has charge of the War Department. Senor Francisco Suarez Iriarte has taken charge of the Finances.—He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and received their assent to his accepting his present office. To add to the general disorganization, the Mexican Congress is said to have determined to dissolve about the first of the present month.

The Mexicans appear to be particularly well informed of the movements and positions of our troops. They give, from time to time, the forces at Tampico, Saltillo and Victoria, and other places. Every where they see our arms advancing, and, to the consternation of all parties, sweeping all before them. This occasions much speculation in Mexico, as may well be imagined, as to the final issue.—Letters from Havana express the belief, founded upon information from high quarters in Mexico, that their Government will very soon enter into negotiations for peace, from total inability to subsist and protract the struggle. Still we read that one regiment of the Auxiliaries of San Luis had made a formal proclamation that they would allow no treaty to be negotiated with the Americans, until the latter had positively evacuated the country.

We find no mention made of the capture of Chihuahua, but there has been an action in the immediate vicinity of El Paso del Norte, in which our troops were entirely successful. The report of it is altogether Mexican, and was published in the capital on the 26th ult. Our limits compel us to condense it.

On the 25th of December Senor Cuylti was at El Paso at the head of 480 regulars, who, added to the Pasenos, or troops raised near El Paso, exceeded 1000 in number. The Americans were at Dona Ana 400 strong. They advanced upon El Paso. Cuylti prepared to fight them, but the evening he was to set forth on his march he was seized with a violent brain fever, which rendered him helpless. The command devolved upon Vidal, who possessed little military skill, and expected to surround and destroy the Americans like so many rabbits. He pushed forward 500 cavalry under Capt. Antonio Ponce, of which one half were Pasenos. The Americans demanded a parley, which was denied, and the fight immediately commenced. Ponce charged at the head of his cavalry, but in vain, as he was wounded in the first onset. Just then the Pasenos ran, and threw such disorder into the whole that all took to flight, leaving a howitzer in the hands of the Americans, but carrying off three other pieces. Vidal returned with all speed to Carrizal, forty leagues from El Paso. The loss on each side was not known or is not stated. On the 27th the Americans took possession of El Paso with 600 cavalry and 400 infantry. The cavalry immediately started in pursuit of the runaways, and although it was not known at Chihuahua on the 2d of January that they had overtaken them, it was thought likely they would get possession of two wagons which were in the rear with the park, as well as of thirty men who escorted them. This seems probable to us, too, though we much doubt if the Americans ever got up with the runaways.

The account then goes off into lamentations that, through the cowardice of the Pasenos, all their sacrifices and sufferings have been in vain. The situation of their state appears hopeless to themselves.—They say they want 2000 troops, and arms, and more than all, money. The State Government is doing all it can, but what can it do under such circumstances, they very naturally ask. Ere this, if it has suited the American commander, Chihuahua has no doubt surrendered.

We regret to state that several vessels have succeeded in running the blockade of Vera Cruz.

A project has been started in Mazatlan of declaring Santa Anna dictator. This drew from him an immediate declaration that as he did not aspire to the Presidency, he would use all his force to put down any movement in Sonora or any other State which should threaten to kindle political commotion. The latest dates from San Luis Potosi are to the 26th ult. The army had not then moved, but the Vera Cruz *Indicador* of the 31st ult. thinks that it had done so subsequently, being enabled to do so by the funds raised by the State of San Luis.

Gen. Valencia is said by the same paper to meditate a descent upon Tampico.

In all the papers we have examined we see no mention of any public *action* of Congress upon our proposition for peace other than referring them. On the contrary, it appears from their proceedings of the 21st ult. that the committee to whom our overtures were long since referred had not then reported. The subject came up on the suggestion of Senor Gamboa that the Minister of Foreign Affairs should reply to "the imputations, falsehoods and injuries done to the Mexicans," contained in the message of the President of the United States. Senor Pacheco thought it the duty of the Administration rather than Congress to manage this matter; that it was beneath the dignity of Congress to enter into a newspaper discussion of their wrongs; that their injuries were to be redressed rather by arms and victories than the pen; and that there was no other escape for their Republic from the depths of disgrace. Besides, he thought enough had already been written of the justice of their cause.

Senor Rejon spoke next and suggested that if it was proper to reply at all to the message of President Polk, the present was not the moment. A more favorable opportunity would be presented when the committee to whom the American overtures were referred should make their report. In repelling these overtures the committee might show to the world that the United States, not Mexico, had been the aggressors.

Senor Pacheco rejoined in a hostile strain, intimating that whatever might be the opinion of the committee as to replying to Mr. Polk, they could not report in favor of accepting overtures for peace, because the last degree of ignominy would be to enter into such a treaty as could now be made—the terms would necessarily be most degrading and shameful for Mexicans.

Rejon rejoined expressing himself much of the opinion of the former speaker as to a peace. It could not be made until the whole nation should call for it. We would respect such an opinion, but would always reprobate such conduct. His design was to suggest, not that the committee should report agreeably to this or that opinion or instruction, but that in making their report the committee should give to it the form of a manifesto, justifying the conduct of Mexico in the war forced upon her by United States aggression. Senor Otero, a member of the committee, closed the discussion by remarking that there were various documents before the committee besides the overtures of the United States. That the committee, agreeing in regard to Texas and the war, had already labored upon the subject, but had not yet been able to come to a determination upon all the points submitted to them. The suggestion of Senor Gamboa was not, therefore, adopted, nor do we find any further mention of the subject in our papers.

FROM THE PICAYUNE, FEB'Y 21.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

Safety of the Louisiana Volunteers—Their Arrival at Tampico—Six left behind—Gen. Scott not arrived—Health of the Troops—Burning of the Ondiaka, &c. &c.

The brig Cayuga has arrived, having left Tampico on the 13th inst.

Our readers will rejoice to learn that the four companies of Louisiana volunteers, wrecked on the Ondiaka, are all safe with the exception of six whom the colonel was constrained to leave behind. There was no action between the volunteers and the Mexicans; and they reached Tampico the morning of the 9th inst., generally speaking in good health, but very much exhausted by their forced marches. Seven were abandoned a few miles from their first camp, being unable to march, and the men finding it impossible to carry them through the sand on litters. One of these overtook the main body before they reached Tampico; the remainder will probably fall into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Scott had not arrived at Tampico, but was hourly expected.

The schooner Monitor had sailed from Tampico for the island of Lobos with a supply of water, but no troops had left for that point.

The reports of sickness among the troops of Tampico have been exaggerated. The health of the troops was generally very excellent. There are about 7000 at Tampico, very eager for action, but they are kept profoundly ignorant of their destination. They only presume that Vera Cruz is to be the next point of attack. The general opinion was that they would get away from Tampico by the end of February, and they hoped sooner.

The Ondiaka had been set on fire and burnt, by the captain of the schr. sent to her relief from Tampico.

Gen. Cos, the Mexican commander at Tuspan, had sent a flag of truce to demand an immediate surrender of Col. DeRussey and his men, stating that he had 1800 men, (though he had but 980.) Finally it was agreed that he should have 24 hours to come to a decision whether to surrender or fight. But at night he had camp fires lighted, to deceive the enemy, and, throwing away knapsacks and all burdensome baggage, marched quietly away, proceeding 35 miles in the first 24 hours, without meeting a single armed Mexican. Gen. Cos had so posted his men as to intercept the retreat, as he thought; but he made no pursuit.—Only about 100 serviceable guns were saved from the wreck, which was one reason for not waiting the 24 hours. Gen. Patterson had made arrangements to succor the volunteers, but their timely arrival rendered it unnecessary.

STILL LATER FROM THE BRAZOS AND FROM VERA CRUZ.

The schooner Heroine has arrived from Brazos whence she sailed on the 16th inst.

Gen. Scott was still at the Brazos, but was expected to leave on the Alabama, which arrived there on the morning of the 16th.

All the private vessels at the Brazos had been taken up by Government, and were rapidly loading with mules, wagons and provisions. The camp at Palo Alto had been broken up, and Gen. Worth and staff were at the mouth waiting to embark. All the troops were in motion.

The roads between Camargo and Monterey were said to be almost impassable on account of robbers. The rancheros were gathering in all quarters.

The accounts given in the Austin and Victoria papers as to raising a regiment in Texas are not encouraging. Col. Hays was still at San Antonio and volunteers coming in slowly.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the schr. Wm. Bryan, from Tampico, we have later accounts from Vera Cruz, brought to the former place by the prize schooner Belle, Lieut. M. C. Perry, Jr. commanding. Our letters from the squadron are to the 4th inst., and our Vera Cruz papers to the 2d inst.

Gen. Valencia has been relieved of his command, and his place supplied by Gen. Vazquez.

The Mexicans having become convinced that Vera Cruz is to be the object of attack, have set about fortifying the passes on the road to Mexico.

We do not find any thing later from San Luis, and cannot say whether Santa Anna has marched thence.

The Mexican papers are crowded with the movements of our troops. At San Luis, Tula and Jalapa they are on the alert for the advance of Gen. Scott.

Gen. Taylor, when about leaving Victoria to return to Monterey, parting with his troops, is reported to have said—

"It is with deep sensibility that the Commanding General finds himself separated from the troops he so long commanded. To those corps, regular and volunteers, who have shared with him the active services of the field, he feels the attachment due to such associations, while to those who are making their first campaign he must express his regret that he cannot participate with them in its eventful scenes. To all, both officers and men, he extends his heartfelt wishes for their continued success and happiness, confident that their achievements on another theatre will redound to the credit of their country and its arms."

One of the soldiers writes to the Baltimore Sun:

"General Taylor left us at Victoria, and went back to Monterey, by General Scott's orders, which we all very much regretted. It seems as though we were parting with a father."

A company of deserters from the American army has been organized at San Luis. They are perfectly equipped and armed, and the San Luis paper says they are "for the most part Irishmen."

Heavy per cent. for Collecting.—Mexico owes the United States $2,000,000 which she was too poor to pay. The United States undertook to collect the debt by compulsory means, and the attempt has already cost the creditor $74,000,000, according to his own statement, and probably more than $100,000,000, *or five hundred per cent.* by the lowest estimate; and what is the worst part of the business, the longer the attempt to collect the debt is continued the less able Mexico will be to pay it. It is something like the old law of imprisonment for debt. When a man could not pay, he was locked up in prison and thus placed beyond the possibility of ever paying.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar and officers of Moore Superior Court, held in the Court House in Carthage, N. C., on the 19th day of February 1847, the Hon. John D. Toomer, in a feeling and an impressive address, announced to said meeting the death of John B. Kelly, Esq. late a member of the Bar of said Court; and thereupon

On motion of the Hon. J. D. Toomer, the Hon. Wm. H. Battle, the Presiding Judge, was called to the Chair, and Alexander Little appointed Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. J. D. Toomer, Thos. S. Ashe, the Solicitor of this District, Maurice Q. Waddell, and John W. Cameron, Esqs., were appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting on the present melancholy occasion, who retired for a few moments, and through their Chairman, John W. Cameron, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, it having pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from the scenes of his usefulness one of our members, we should be doing violence to our feelings to separate without some public manifestation of sorrow for our departed friend and brother. For thirty years a prominent member of this Bar, his course has through all this period been distinguished alike for devotion to his clients, and kindness to his professional brethren; sincere in his professions, ardent in his attachments, devoted in his friendships, and amiable in all the relations of life, he possessed many of the noblest traits that adorn the human character. But hushed are the tones of his long familiar voice, and still in death are the pulsations of his benevolent heart. He is gone from us forever, and the places that knew him will know him no more "in all the earth." Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our lamented brother and friend, John B. Kelly, the Bar, as well as the community in which he resided, has sustained a lasting loss; and that we will ever cherish with endearment the memory of him with whom our intercourse has been one of so much pleasure and fraternal regard.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and relations of the deceased, our warmest sympathies in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of our regard for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that the proceedings of this meeting be spread upon the Minutes of the Court.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that he publish the same in his paper.

WILL. H. BATTLE, Ch'n.
A. LITTLE, Sec'y.

We understand that the Messrs. Peters, extensive stage-line operators in Georgia and Alabama, have it in contemplation to establish a daily line of stages between Wilmington and Manchester, S. C., in anticipation of the proposed Rail Road.
Wilmington Chronicle.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—One branch of the Legislature of Delaware has passed a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State—where it has now but a nominal existence, there being in 1840, when the last census was taken, only 2605 in the State.

RELIEF TO IRELAND.—Wilmington has sent upwards of $3600 to New York in aid of the relief fund.

Relief for Ireland.—One of the worthiest donations for this benevolent object yet recorded is that of an Irish domestic at Worcester, who took *all* the savings of her wages and anticipated them so far as to make up fifty dollars, which amount she sent to the committee.

Incendiary and Thief.—On Tuesday, 16th, about 11 o'clock at night, the Cotton-house belonging to the Franklinsville Manufacturing Company, containing 30 bales of cotton at the time, was set on fire by some unknown hand. As soon as the fire was discovered and the alarm given, all the citizens rushed to the scene of conflagration, and among them were the Superintendent and Clerks of the Company, who in the hurry and confusion, had left the Counting-room without taking the precaution to lock the door. The incendiary, who was undoubtedly watching the opportunity, then went in, and took from the drawer $1,500, thus adding to the enormous crime of incendiarism theft.

Most of the cotton and the building containing it were consumed, but fortunately the ravages of the fire were extended no farther. The loss which the company suffers is estimated at $3,600. The villain who perpetrated these enormities has not yet been detected.—*Ashborough Herald.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20.—Schr. L. P. Smith from New York. 21.—Brig Alpine from St. Lucie; Schr. [illegible] from Dominico. 22.—Br. brig Juliet from Trinidad; Schrs. Aurora from Curacoa, Beauty from N. York. 24.—Brig Clarendon from [illegible] Schrs. Mary & Susan from Newport, R. I., [illegible] Eliza from Onslow, Br. schr. Elizabeth [illegible] St. Thomas. 26.—Schr. J. D. Jones, from New York, Schr. Olive, from New York, Schr. [illegible] from New York, Schr. Wilmington, from Baltimore, Schr. Monsoon, from Philadelphia.

1847. NEW YORK CARD. 1847.

THE attention of merchants and others visiting New York is requested to the following Cards. Those advertising are determined that nothing in their power shall be wanting to enable customers who may call on them to purchase cheaper than ever.

H. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Druggists,
104 and 106 John street, New York.

Importers of British, Mediterranean and India Drugs.

Agents of New York and Brooklyn Glass works.

White Lead and Tiemanns Colours at Factory prices.

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Manufacturer and Importer of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and Deposit of BRONZE POWDER of all Colors and Qualities, of the best German Manufacture, *Dutch Metal, Florence Leaf Gold*, and *Ultra Marine Blue.* No. 81 Fulton street, corner of Gold, New York.

All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand.

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Centrally situated in the business part of the city (facing Coenties Slip, between Hanover Square and Broad st. The best establishment in the city for country merchants to get their meals.

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For steam, &c. from ⅛ to 3 inches calibre. Also Elbows, Brass and Iron Cocks, Flanges, &c. Manufacturers and others, by sending a diagram, can have pipes accurately fitted to measure.

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For supplying Steam Boilers with water and for extinguishing fires.

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For ascertaining the Water Level in Steam Boilers. A Pamphlet containing drawings and a full description of these machines may be had *gratis*, on application to A. WORTHINGTON, 57 Front street, where the machines may be seen and are sold.

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The subscriber continues to manufacture and offer for sale the following Articles, viz:

Genuine and Imitation Maccaboy Snuff, Rose flavored.
American and French Rappee Snuffs.
Demigro's do. American Gentleman do.
And other kinds of Brown Snuffs.
Put up in bbls., kegs, jars, and pound and half-pound bottles.
Scotch Snuff,
High Toast do. do.
Irish High Toast or Irish Blackguard do.
Put up in pound and half pound bottles, large and small bladders, and bbls., kegs and jars.

Also, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, in large and small papers and bulk, and sweet scented Oronoko Extra Superior, in quarter pound papers.

Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco, viz:
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In bulk and different sized papers, and packed in tierces, barrels, half-barrels and kegs. A full price current may be had by directing per mail to

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THE BOOK OF THE FEET;
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With Illustrations of the Fashions of the Egyptians, Hebrews, Persians, Greeks and Romans, and the prevailing style throughout Europe during the middle ages, down to the present period; also, Hints to the Last makers and Remedies for Corns, &c. By J. SPARKES HALL, from the second London edition, with a history of Boots and Shoes in the United States, Biographical sketches of eminent Shoemakers, Anecdotes, &c. Price 50 cts. per copy, or five copies for $2, by mail. Country merchants can procure this work at the trade price in any of the cities.

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Cannot corrode or become heated—they are superior to all other lamps. Manufactured wholesale and retail, by J. O. FAY, 136 Fulton street. Also, Howe's, the best article of Camphene.

New York, Feb'y 20, 1847. 52-2w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 2, 1847.

Our paper to-day is full of interesting matter. The important news from the Army and from Mexico; the Benton and Calhoun War; the news from Europe; and the capital article on our first page in exposure of Mr Ritchie's humbug about the freedom of the Press, will all receive the attention of the reader.

As to the assault of Mr. Benton on Mr. Calhoun, a disinterested spectator writes us, that "it was a very violent and undignified attack, which did Benton no credit."

The public will be struck with the labored attempt of the Administration, (for it must be so considered,) to throw the *blame* of the war upon Mr. Calhoun; though the official organ is daily telling us how popular the war is! And though Mr Polk threw all the blame on Mexico herself! They are evidently beginning to find out how *unpopular* the war is.

Mr. Benton keeps carefully out of view the fact that Florida was acquired by the treaty of 1819, and that Florida was vitally important to the Slave States. He also appears to have forgotten his own speech in 1844, in which he contended that the desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was the natural boundary between Texas and Mexico, and that the invasion of that valley would be "*an act of direct aggression upon Mexico, for all the consequences of which the United States would be responsible.*"

He asserts that war existed the very moment that Mr Calhoun despatched his messenger with the annexation law, on the 3d March 1845. But if so, it was a very harmless war; and would doubtless have remained a harmless war, if Mr. Polk had not sent the army from Corpus Christi. That made the war bloody. That was the fatal move.

We do think, however, that Mr. Benton's criticism on Mr. Calhoun's acts in pledging the army and navy to Texas in 1844, and in deciding the alternative offered by Congress in March 1845, is very forcible and just.

Mr. Badger's Speech.—We have some hope that we shall be able to procure, in time for our next, a full and accurate Report of Mr. Badger's argument in the Senate, of which we published a part or an imperfect report in our last.

Hon. Alfred Dockery.—We are authorised to state, that Gen. Dockery is not a Candidate for re-election to Congress.

We regret the retirement to private life of an able and honest man, and true Whig, such as Gen Dockery. But we learn that he was influenced in his decision by the change made in his District by the act of our late Legislature.

Hon J. C. Dobbin.—We regret also to find in the Washington Journal a letter from our townsman, declining to be a candidate for re-election. We regret it, because the respect universally entertained for the personal character of Mr. Dobbin led us to hope, that as we must inevitably be represented by one of his party, he would be the man. We also regret it because we hoped to see some sport in a race between a number of the party. From the following extract from Mr. Dobbin's letter, we infer that Gen. McKay is to be the man, and that he has no idea of taking Mr. Bryan's hint that it is time he was out of the way. Quere: Will Mr. Bryan still think the General "too much of a Republican?"

"The people of North Carolina and the country at large," says Mr. Dobbin, "have long had the benefit of the great experience, indefatigable industry, and eminent ability of my distinguished colleague, Gen. McKay. My opportunities during the present Congress have enabled me to appreciate his usefulness. If, therefore, no other consideration operated on my mind in reference to this subject, a sense of justice to a faithful public servant—justice to the people of the District—justice to my own views of propriety—would not permit me to be a candidate in opposition to one whose capacity for the public service is so far superior to my own. I shall, therefore, under these circumstances, with additional pleasure, return to the pursuits of private life and my profession.

"To the people of the present 5th Congressional District, I take this occasion to return my thanks for their generous support when a candidate, and their encouragement while a representative.

"I shall ever cherish in grateful remembrance the many marks of confidence I have received at their hands."

We had marked for insertion a large extract from Mr. Dobbin's speech on the Three Million Bill, or rather on the Wilmot proviso, but it is excluded by the press of important matter. This is the less important as the entire speech appears in the last Carolinian.

We regret to hear that the barn of Clement Marshall, Esq. near Wadesborough, was fired and burnt to the ground a few days ago, with 4 horses and a quantity of forage, &c. Several attempts had been made to burn his dwelling. There was no doubt as to the instigators of this outrage, though legal testimony could not be had to justify their arrest.

Mr. Polk going to the War!—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says it is believed by many, and he has no doubt of it himself, from what he has seen and heard, that Mr. Polk will go to Vera Cruz, and superintend, personally, the attack on that place and the Castle. The attack is to be made about the 1st of April, and, as there is no question that it will be successful, the President will thereby acquire that military glory which will enable him to stand up as a candidate for re-election—an object which it is believed he has set his heart on. The writer says in conclusion, that if Mr. Polk means to be a candidate again, he will go to Vera Cruz.

Good News from Virginia!—The Locofocos of Virginia held a State Convention a few days ago, composed principally of Members of the Legislature, at which open war was made upon the Calhoun wing of the party, and the important admission was made by Col. Woolfolk, a leading Polk man, that *the State will be carried by the Whigs this spring*; that THEY WOULD SWEEP EVERY THING BEFORE THEM; and he didn't care if they did, so that the party could be purged of the Calhoun men. He said he would rather vote for a Whig than for a Calhoun man, and that the party had greater enemies in the Calhoun men than in the Whigs themselves. Mr. McMullen, another leader, said that the Whigs could derive but little advantage from a victory in the Spring, *as there was but one unimportant office to fill!* Therefore he would not care, but would esteem the party fortunate in getting rid of the Calhoun men at such a slight sacrifice. [*The offices* being all that these spoils men care for.]

The fact is, as we have said often and over, during all periods of Mr. Calhoun's connection with Locofocoism, that he is out of place in that party. With some prominent faults as a politician, he is too honest, too conservative, to belong to a party so corrupt in its practices and so destructive in its principles. And we hope that he and his friends will now and forever come out from among them.

This alarming condition of things in Virginia accounts for the outpourings of Mr. Ritchie about the freedom of the press. He hopes by this new humbug to wheedle his old Virginia acquaintances into a continued support of the Administration; all former rallying cries having failed *before* the unpopularity of Mr. Polk and his war.

Letters from Sanders M. Ingram.—After a long interval, we have received two letters from Mr. Ingram, the first written at Victoria, Jan'y 9th, the second at Tampico, Jan'y 27th. These are not so late as the news we publish; but they are in some respects interesting. The first describes the march from Matamoras to Victoria, the longings after home and home joys and home friends which all felt on Christmas day, during that weary march, in which, says he, they encountered difficulties and privations such as no one can know of but he who has experienced them. Of the march of the 26th he says,—

The march to-day was entirely too long for the infantry; they were completely used up. Many of them fell down in the road exhausted and broken down, and almost famished for water. Half pints of water would sell at from fifty cents to one dollar. Their feet were blistered very badly, and the skin would slip off with their socks. They thought very hard of Gen. Pillow for marching them so far, and an altercation took place between the General and Lieut. Nott, of the infantry. Nott told the General that his men had been imposed upon. The General flew into a passion and drew his sword. The Lieutenant drew a revolver, and would have shot him, but was prevented by those standing by. Nott is under arrest.

Of the Catholic Cathedral at Victoria, he says,

The Cathedral is a very fine and beautiful building. I attended Church on Sabbath. There were a great many of the senoritas present, who were dressed very finely. They occasionally caught a glance from the eye of the warm hearted volunteers. The priest is an intelligent and venerable looking old man. His services were in the Latin language. His costume was of the most costly kind. The outer robe was fringed with gold. The image of the Virgin Mary was decorated in the most splendid style, and had very little of the meek and humble appearance of her who bore our Saviour in the manger. The Saviour was extended on the Cross in front of the Virgin. There were a great many little golden images in various parts of the building.

The letter from Tampico we give in full, as follows:—

Tampico, State of Tamaulipas, }
Mexico, Jan. 27, 1847. }

Dear Sir: On the morning of the 15th we left our encampment near the city of Victoria with the rising sun. Gen. Twiggs's division formed the advance. Patterson's division followed Twiggs's, and Quitman brought up the rear. Gen. Taylor returned to Monterey with the Mississippi regiment, a part of the artillery, and a few companies of regulars. My horse being lame, a friend and I got permission of the Captain to walk. We got ahead of all the regiments and wagons, and about five miles from the encampment brought us to the summit of a very lofty mountain. The ascent was gradual and the road straight, so that we could see the whole train of wagons, amounting to about 450, about 20 pieces of artillery, and the Tennessee cavalry and infantry and dragoons. The line was about four miles long, and formed one of the grandest and most imposing spectacles I ever beheld. When I looked back at this large concourse of men, the impressions made on my mind were similar to those of Xerxes when he viewed his vast army from the top of a lofty eminence. No wonder that he wept when he thought that in a hundred years that vast army would be no more. The country over which we passed to-day was rough and rocky. We marched about 15 miles, and encamped on the banks of a beautiful mountain stream. Early in the morning of the 16th we resumed our march. We found the road very rough. In many places we had to dig down the sides of the mountains in order to make a way for the wagons. The mountain scenery was grand beyond description. Lofty mountains rose before us, pile upon pile; and their summits glittered in the sunbeams. The mountains are timbered with a low growth of thorn bushes, ebony, palmetto, live oak, &c., and prickly pears, cactus, and a number of interesting plants, whose names I do not know. We passed a beautiful lake, which was surrounded by mountains. It is about a mile and a half long, and its width very irregular. We encamped near it; the water was fine. We were up Sunday the 17th long before day, got our bite of wormy crackers and coffee, and put out. We passed an old castle, which is about 150 yards long, and has a very ancient appearance. We also passed a town of some 5 or 600 inhabitants, and encamped on a river 200 yards wide, its bed very rocky and rough. The current is so swift that a man can scarcely stand in it. The water is cold and as clear as crystal. We found considerable difficulty in crossing. Gen. Patterson's health was very bad, and we had to take him across in a Jersey wagon, and were fearful that he would be upset in crossing, but we all got over without any serious accident. On the 18th we came about 20 miles, through an uninteresting country. The road was very dusty, and at times it was with difficulty that we could get our breath. We took up the line of march on the morning of the 19th before day; the weather was a little cloudy, with occasional showers. Our road lay through a valley, the mountains on each side of us rising to great heights. One of the mountains resembles the Pilot mountain in North Carolina. It stands alone in a vast prairie, rising gradually for several hundred feet, and then shooting up precipitously to a great height, terminating in jagged and rough stones. From its appearance, I think that it is higher than the Pilot mountain. We marched on the 20th about 15 miles, and encamped near a small town. Some of the boys got a few bottles of muscat, which made them very drunk and sick. Two of our company went hunting to-day and did not come up. We were very uneasy about them. News came that 40 Mexicans had attacked a man and wounded him very badly, but being on a fleet horse he made his escape; they chased him 8 miles. The 21st we came through a level country; the lands were very good, and we passed several fine farms. After marching about 12 miles, we encamped near a small village. No news yet of our lost boys. There is a deep feeling of interest throughout the whole regiment on their account. Several went back to-day to look for them, but failed to find or hear any thing of them. On the 22d, the different regiments started very early, and by sun up the whole of Patterson's command had left the encampment. Our company was ordered back by the General to look for the missing. 15 men were left with myself to guard the wagon and provisions until the company returned. Scarcely had the company got out of sight, when 12 mounted Mexicans came near the camp and halted. We loaded our carbines and made ready for action. They held a consultation for a few minutes, and went off in different directions. In a few hours the advance guard of Quitman's division came into camp, very much to our relief, for we expected to be attacked by a considerable force. Scarcely had his division arrived in camp, before news came that his rear guard had been attacked by a company of about 50 mounted Mexicans; two of his men were killed and wounded, and several missing. As soon as we heard the news we mounted our horses and put out after them; but before we reached the scene of action, the red skins had fled and concealed themselves in the thick chaparral, so we did not get the chance of a shot. We are determined to have revenge for this murder. Late in the evening Capt Sneed came up with the lost boys, who made several very narrow escapes. No one can tell the joy that thrilled through our bosoms when we saw them coming. We started for our encampment and arrived safe in camp late at night. Started very early next morning, and found the advance guard of Patterson's division. We came through a low, level, sandy country, passing a very pretty village. The cathedral is a magnificent building of curious structure, and situated as usual on the grand plaza. One of the infantry killed a leopard to-day; his first fire did not take effect. He loaded as quick as possible and shot the animal in the mouth as it leaped at him. On the 24th we arrived at our camp ground, about 10 miles from the city of Tampico, and will remain at this place until the troops arrive that are designed to make an attack on Vera Cruz. We expect to have some tall fighting at that place. It is said that the castle of Juan de Ulloa is one of the best fortified places in the world. Our officers design making a simultaneous attack by sea and land. The health of the soldiers is very bad, and there have been several deaths within a few days. We are fortifying Tampico, and it will soon be invincible.

P. S. Gen. Scott has *not* arrived yet; we are looking for him daily. None of the recruits have arrived. I expected to meet the North Carolina volunteers at Tampico, but have not seen or heard any thing of them They will likely arrive within a few days. I would be much obliged to you if you will send me a few copies of the Observer. I have not received any news from the old North State for several months.

MESSRS. BENTON AND CALHOUN.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Benton made a violent onslaught on Mr. Calhoun, to which the latter instantly replied. As the speeches are too long for insertion in the Observer, we give the following extracts and synopsis. Mr. Benton commenced as follows:

Mr. President: The senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] has boldly made the issue as to the authorship of this war, and as boldly thrown the blame of it upon the present administration. On the contrary, I believe himself to be the author of it, and will give a part of my reasons for believing so. In saying this, I do not consider the march to the Rio Grande to have been the cause of the war, any more than I consider the British march upon Concord and Lexington to have been the cause of the American revolution, or the crossing of the Rubicon by Cæsar to have been the cause of the civil war in Rome. In all these cases, I consider the causes of war as pre-existing, and the marches as only the effect of these causes. I consider the march upon the Rio Grande as being unfortunate, and certainly should have advised against it if I had been consulted, and that without the least fear of diminishing my influence in the settlement of the Oregon question. My opinion of Mr. Polk—and experience in that very Oregon case has confirmed it—did not authorize me to conjecture that any one would lose influence with him by giving him honest opinions; so I would have advised against the march to the Rio Grande if I had been consulted. * * * The march to the Rio Grande brought on the collision of arms; but, so far from being the cause of the war, it was itself the effect of these causes. The senator from South Carolina is the author of those causes, and therefore the author of the war; and this I propose to show, at present, by evidence drawn from himself—from his public official acts—leaving all the evidence derived from other sources, from private and unofficial acts, for future production, if deemed necessary.

Mr. Benton then went on to say that Texas had been ceded to Spain in 1819; that he had at first attributed this cession to Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State; but that Mr. A. had publicly declared that he was opposed to the cession, and that Mr Calhoun and the other members of the Cabinet had overruled him: that Mr. Calhoun did not deny this, and therefore was the admitted co-author of that mischief.

This conduct of the senator in giving away Texas when we had her, and then making war to get her back, is an enigma which he has never yet condescended to explain, and which, until explained, leaves him in a state of self-contradiction, which, whether it impairs his own confidence in himself or not, must have the effect of destroying the confidence of others in him, and wholly disqualifies him for the office of champion of the slaveholding States. It was the heaviest blow they had ever received. * * * There was not as much slave territory left west of the Mississippi as a dove could have rested the sole of her foot upon. It was not merely a curtailment, but a total extinction of slaveholding territory; and done at a time when the Missouri controversy was raging, and every effort made by northern abolitionists to stop the growth of slave States. The senator from South Carolina, in his support of the cession of Texas, and ceding a part of the valley of the Mississippi, was then the most efficient ally of the restrictionists at that time, and deprives him of the right of setting up as the champion of the slave States now. I denounced the sacrifice of Texas then, believing Mr. Adams to have been the author of it: I denounce it now, knowing the senator from South Carolina to be its author; and for this—his flagrant recreancy to the slave interest in their hour of utmost peril—I hold him disqualified for the office of champion of the fourteen slave States, and shall certainly require him to keep out of Missouri, and to confine himself to his own bailiwick.

Mr. Benton then cited Mr. Calhoun's proposition in 1836, just after the battle of San Jacinto, to recognise the independence of Texas and to annex her at the same moment—an act which would have been war with Mexico, as Texas was then at war with Mexico, without the slightest regard to treaties, commerce, duties, or character.

The Congress of 1836 would not admit Texas. The senator from South Carolina became patient; the Texas question went to sleep; and for seven good years it made no disturbance. It then woke up, and with a suddenness and violence proportioned to its long repose. Mr. Tyler was then President; the senator from South Carolina was potent under his administration, and soon became his Secretary of State. All the springs of intrigue and diplomacy were immediately set in motion to resuscitate the Texas question, and to re-invest it with all the dangers and alarms which it had worn in 1836.

Mr. Benton here read Mr Van Zandt's letter to Mr. Upshur, Mr. Calhoun's predecessor, asking in the name of Texas, if the President would, whilst the question of annexation was pending, protect Texas from any invasion by Mexico. This letter Mr. Upshur never answered during the 10 days of his life after its receipt. Texas and Mexico were then treating for peace, under an armistice, Great Britain and France acting as Mediators. But Mr. Nelson, Mr. Tyler's Attorney General, who temporarily succeeded to the office of Secretary of State, did answer it to the U. S. Agent in Texas, disavowing all authority to use the army and navy, against a foreign power with which we are at peace.

This said Mr Benton, is very constitutional and proper language; and if it had not been reversed, there would have been no war with Mexico. But it was reversed. Soon after it was written, the present senator from South Carolina took the chair of the Department of State. Mr. Pinckney Henderson, whom Mr. Murphy mentions as coming on with full powers, on the faith of the pledge he had given to repel any invasion of Texas, arrived also; and found that pledge entirely cancelled by Mr. Tyler's answer through Mr Nelson; and he utterly refused to treat. The new secretary was in a strait, for time was short, and Texas must be had; and Messrs Henderson and Van Zandt would not even begin to treat without a renewal of the pledge.

At last, after long delay, the Secretary gave the pledge in writing, in a note dated April 11, 1844, that the land and naval forces had been ordered to the frontier, and that the President "would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution to protect Texas from all foreign invasion."

The promise was clear and explicit to lend the army and navy to the President of Texas, to fight the Mexicans while they were at peace with us. That was the point—at peace with us. Mr. Calhoun's assumpsit was clear and explicit to that point; and, that no circumstance of contradiction or folly should be wanting to crown this plot of crime and imbecility, it so happened that on the same day that our new secretary here was giving his written assumpsit to lend the army and navy to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her, the agent Murphy was communicating to the Texan government, in Texas, the refusal of Mr. Tyler, through Mr. Nelson, to do so, because of its unconstitutionality.

Without this pledge given by our Secretary of State—without his reversal of Mr. Tyler's first decision—there could have been no war! Texas and Mexico would have made peace, and then annexation would have followed of itself.

The treaty of annexation was signed, and in signing it the Secretary knew that he had made war with Mexico. No less than three formal notices were on file in the Department of State, in which the Mexican government solemnly declared that it would consider annexation as equivalent to a declaration of war; and it was in allusion to these notices that the Secretary of State, in his notification to Mexico of the signature of the treaty, said it had been signed IN FULL VIEW OF ALL POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES! meaning war as the consequence!

I now come to the last act in this tragedy of errors—the alternative resolutions adopted by Congress in the last days of the session of 1844-'45, and in the last moments of Mr. Tyler's administration. A resolve, single and absolute, had been made by the House of Representatives; it came to this body; and an alternative resolution was added, subject to the choice of the President, authorizing negotiations for the admission, and appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of these negotiations. A senator from North Carolina, not now a member of this body, but who I have the pleasure to see sitting near me, [Mr. Haywood,] knows all about that alternative resolution, and his country owes him good thanks for his labors about it. It was considered by every-body, that the choice between these resolutions belonged to the new President, who had been elected with a special view to the admission of Texas, and who was already in the city, awaiting the morning of the 4th of March to enter upon the execution of his duties, and upon whose administration all the evils of a mistake in the choice of these resolutions were to fall. We all expected the question to be left open to the new President; and so strong was that expectation, and so strong the feeling against the decency or propriety of interference on the part of the expiring administration, to snatch this choice out of the hands of Mr. Polk, that, on a mere suggestion of the possibility of such a proceeding, in a debate on this floor, a senator standing in the relation personally, and politically, and locally, to feel for the honor of the then Secretary of State, declared they would not have the audacity to do it. Audacity was the word: and that was the declaration of a gentleman of honor and patriotism, no longer a member of this body, but who has the respect and best wishes of all who ever knew him. I speak of Mr. McDuffie, and quote his words as heard at the time, and as since printed and published by others. Mr. McDuffie was mistaken! They did have the audacity! They did do it! or rather, HE did it, (looking at Mr. Calhoun;) for it is incontestable that Mr. Tyler was nothing, in anything that related to the Texas question, from the time of the arrival of his Secretary of State. His last act, in relation to Texas, was the answer which Mr Nelson gave for him through the agent, Murphy, denying his right to lend our forces to the President of Texas to fight the Mexicans while we were at peace with them: the reversal of that answer by his new secretary was the extinction of his power over the Texas question. He, the then Secretary of State, the present senator from South Carolina, to whom I address myself, did it. On Sunday, the second day of March,—that day which preceded the last day of his authority—and on that day, sacred to peace—the council sat, that acted on the resolutions;—and in the darkness of a night howling with the storm, and battling with the elements, as if Heaven warred upon the audacious act, (for well do I remember it,) the fatal messenger was sent off, which carried the selected resolution to Texas. The act was then done: Texas was admitted: all the consequences of admission were incurred—and especially that consequence which Mr. de Bocanegra had denounced, and which our Secretary had accepted—WAR. The selection of the absolute resolution exhausted our action: the alternative resolution for negotiation was defunct: the only mode of admission was the absolute one, and it made war. The war was made to Mr. Polk's hand: his administration came into existence with war upon its hands, and under the constitutional duty to protect Texas at the expense of war with Mexico and to that point, all events rapidly tended. The Mexican minister, General Almonte, who had returned to Washington city after the rejection of the treaty of annexation, demanded his passports, and left the United States. The land forces which had been advanced to the Sabine, were advanced to Corpus Christi: the Mexican troops moved towards the Rio Grande: the fleet which remained at Vera Cruz, continued there: commerce died out: the citizens of each country left the other, as far as they could: angry denunciations filled the press of each country: and when a minister was sent from the United States, his reception was refused. The state of war existed legally: all the circumstances of war, except the single circumstance of bloodshed, existed at the accession of Mr. Polk; and the two countries, Mexico and the United States, stood in a relation to each other impossible to be continued. The march upon the Rio Grande brought on the conflict—made the collision of arms—but not the war. The war was prepared, organized, established by the Secretary of State, before he left the department. It was his legacy to the democracy, and to the Polk administration—his last gift to them, in the moment of taking a long farewell. And now he sets up for a man of peace, and throws all the blame of war upon Mr. Polk, to whom he bequeathed it.

Upon the evidence now given, drawn from his public official acts alone, he stands the undisputed author and architect of that calamity. History will so write him down. Inexorable History, with her pen of iron and tablets of brass, will so write him down: and two thousand years hence, and three thousand years hence, the boy at his lesson shall learn it in the book, that as Helen was the cause of the Trojan, and Antony the cause of the Roman civil war, and Lord North made the war of the revolution, just so certainly is John C. Calhoun the author of the present war between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Benton went on to trace a connection between all these movements, from 1836 to 1847, with Mr. Calhoun's efforts to be President.

The senator from South Carolina has been wrong in all this business, from beginning to ending—wrong in 1819, in giving away Texas—wrong in 1836, in his sudden and hot haste to get her back—wrong in all his machinations for bringing on the Texas question of 1844—wrong in breaking up the armistice and peace negotiations between Mexico and Texas—wrong in secretly sending the army and navy to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her—wrong in secretly appointing the President of Texas president general of the army and navy of the United States, with leave to fight them against a power with whom we were at peace—wrong in writing to Mexico that he took Texas in view of all possible consequences, meaning war—wrong in secretly offering Mexico, at the same time, ten millions of dollars to hush up the war which he had created—wrong now in refusing Mr. Polk three millions of dollars to aid in getting out of the war which he made—wrong in throwing the blame of this war of his own making upon the shoulders of Mr Polk—wrong in his retreat and occupation line of policy—wrong in expelling old Father Ritchie from the Senate, who worked so hard for him during the Texas annexation; and more wrong now than ever, in that string of resolutions which he has laid upon the table, and in which, as Sylla saw in the young Cæsar many Mariuses, so do I see in them many nullifications.

Returning to Mr. Calhoun's pledge to adopt the war of Texas, when he knew of the armistice, of the negotiations for peace, of the mediation of England and France, Mr. Benton asked in conclusion,

What says morality and Christianity to this conduct? Certainly, if two individuals were engaged in strife, and two others should part them, and put them under an agreement to submit to an amicable settlement; and while the settlement was going on, another man, lying behind a hedge, should secretly instigate one of the parties to break off the agreement and renew the strife, and promise to take the fight off his hands if he did: what would morality and Christianity say to this? Surely the malediction of all good men would fall upon the man who had interfered to renew the strife. And if this would be the voice of all good men in the case of mere individuals, what would it be when the strife was between nations, and when the renewal of it was to involve a third nation in the contest, and such a war as we now have with our sister republic of Mexico? This is the question which now presents itself to the moral sense of the civilized world, in judging the conduct of the senator from South Carolina in writing that letter of the 11th of April, 1844, aggravated by now throwing upon another the blame of a war for which he then contracted.

No full report of Mr. CALHOUN'S Reply has yet appeared. The Union, which hastened to publish Mr. Benton's attack in full on the night on which it was delivered, promised to give the reply on the next night. But that paper appeared without even the slightest allusion to it. The Intelligencer gives the following brief report:

Mr. Calhoun replied to the various points of accusation made by the Senator from Missouri.—There was one thing to be inferred from the Senator's speech, he said, and it was a thing of some importance. The whole tenor of his speech showed that this was a most unpopular war, and hence his anxious desire to avert its consequences. There was one point on which the Senator had laid great emphasis, and about which he hoped there would be hereafter no dispute, that he was the real author of the annexation of Texas. Not twelve months ago the organ of the Administration claimed the merit of the annexation of Texas for Mr. Polk; but, since this war had become unpopular, it seemed to be thought necessary to identify him with it, by announcing that he was the author of the annexation of Texas. He was willing to bear that charge. He had remarked for some time, he said, that the Senator from Missouri intended to make an elaborate attack upon him; but the arguments which the Senator used were the most inconclusive that he had ever heard. They consisted merely of a partial statement of facts, with forced conclusions drawn from those facts. It was not upon such charges as the Senator had made that he was to be held responsible for the war. The Senator two years ago went over the very same topics, and with greater force than he had on the present occasion. The verdict of Congress was then against him, and that verdict, he believed, would again be the same. One of the charges made by the honorable Senator, in regard to sending the fleet to the Gulf and the army to the frontier of Texas, had been already repelled by his colleague, who said that if he had not given an order of that kind he would have deserved impeachment. Regarding the Florida treaty and the cession of territory to Spain, that matter has been gone over twenty times, and it had been attempted to make him responsible, though he was the youngest member of the Cabinet at that time. But he disavowed no responsibility in regard to that treaty. It was an admirable treaty, and, if his memory served him, it received the unanimous sanction of the Senate. The Senator from Missouri himself was therefore equally responsible.

Mr. C. spoke at some length regarding the treaty, showing its advantages. The next charge was, that he was in favor of recognising the independence of Texas. Upon reference to the proceedings of the Senate, it would be found that every Senator present voted for it, so that the Senator from Missouri himself was just as responsible as he was, as far as that was concerned. In regard to the annexation of Texas to the U. States, from the moment of the separation of Texas from Mexico he had never entertained a doubt that annexation must take place. It was merely a question of time; for he knew it was impossible that she could long hold her independence without involving us in difficulties. He had remarked to a friend at the time that two coterminous slave States could not exist without mutually assisting each other. He had kept his eye upon the subject of annexation. It was with him merely a question of time. He had waited patiently, and rather advocated delay, but he foresaw that annexation was indispensable: that it must take place, and ought to take place. It was his determination to carry it through, and he succeeded. It was one of the proudest acts of his life, and the Senator from Missouri could not deprive him of the merit of being the author of that great act. If this Government had acted afterwards with common prudence, Mexico and ourselves would have been this day good friends. He had forborne to enter upon this subject. Every Senator knew that he was opposed to the war; but no one knew the depth of that opposition but himself. In one short hour after the act of recognition of the war passed, he had said to his friends that a deed had been done from which the country would scarcely ever recover. A curtain had been dropped between him and the future, and for the first time in his life the future was shut out from his view.

Mr. C. enlarged upon this point. The settlement of the Oregon question previous to the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, he said was one of the most fortunate events for this country that had ever occurred. If it had not been settled before a conflict took place, the probability was that there would have been no settlement of it.

Mr. C. continued at some length to reply to the charges advanced by the Senator from Missouri. The report of his remarks, as well as those of the Senator from Missouri, is necessarily deferred.

P. S. The Union of Saturday night, (three days after the appearance of Mr. Benton's speech,) contains Mr. Calhoun's reply. We have not even time to read it this morning.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Feb 24, 1847.

The rencontre of the giants in the Senate to-day forms the topic of very general conversation and speculation. Mr. Benton came off "second best" in the estimation of all whom I have heard speak on the subject, and who were present. He overdid the business, and, instead of demolishing Mr. Calhoun, he gave no satisfaction, but great displeasure to his own political friends! He had evidently prepared his effort with much care and study, but his mien was not that of a man conscious that he was right and performing a manly act! He was rather subdued, quite disjointed, sometimes incoherent, and often spiteful!

Mr. Calhoun was ready, and apparently proudly ready, with a reply! The Senator from Missouri must think the war unpopular, he said, or he would never charge it upon him! But how was this? How came the time to be so radically changed? He thought the gentleman from Missouri, and others who acted with him, had boasted of the popularity of the war, and had given various and sundry persons all praise for commencing it! They begin now to see, what he foresaw would come to pass, from the beginning!

He went on in this proud, domineering, imperious strain, ridiculing Mr. Benton's effort, and priding and planning himself upon his forecast and sagacity!

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 22d, after the morning business, Mr. Soule of Lou. spoke in justification of the war.

On Tuesday, Mr. Corwin introduced a joint resolution to refund money to the States which have supplied volunteers and furnished them transportation, during the present war, before being mustered and received into the service of the United States; which was read a first and second times, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill making provision for additional officers for the ten new regiments, was amended and passed.

Messrs. Evans and Breese spoke on the three million bill. It was agreed on all hands that the question should be taken on Saturday.

An Executive session was held.

On Wednesday, the Civil Appropriation bill occupied most of the morning hour, after which Messrs. Benton and Calhoun engaged in the discussion noticed elsewhere on the Three Million Bill.

An Executive Session was then held.

On Thursday, Mr. Fairfield, from the Naval Committee, reported a resolution to send the U. S. frigate Macedonian to Ireland and Scotland, with such provisions as may be contributed for their famishing poor; and to appropriate $6,000 for fitting out the ship.

The Civil Appropriation bill was again considered; after which Mr. Davis of Mass. spoke against the Three Million bill and against the acquisition of any more territory.

On Friday, Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to appropriate $500,000 to purchase food for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland, and to authorise the use of the National ships to carry said food.

Messrs Crittenden, Clayton and Cass advocated, and Mr. Niles opposed the bill.

Mr. Hannegan advocated the Three Million bill.

The Civil Appropriation bill was again taken up.

On Saturday, many bills were acted on. Mr. Niles spoke 3 hours on the Three Million bill.—The question was not taken on the bill, (the Senate refusing 27 to 23,) and Mr. Clayton having the floor for Monday.

The bill to appropriate $500,000 for the relief of Ireland and Scotland, was passed, 27 to 13.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, nearly the whole sitting was spent in debate on the Army Appropriation bill, and an amendment proposed by Mr. Winthrop, requiring that only a proportionate amount shall be expended in any one quarter; that any amount unexpended at the next Congress, shall be subject to reconsideration and revocation; and that these appropriations are made with no view to the acquisition of new territory or to dismember Mexico.

Mr. Ashmun offered a resolution, requiring to know what amount has already been expended on the war, with a view to ascertain what amount Mexico will have to pay as indemnity for our expenses in carrying it on, that being, as the President says, one of the objects to be secured in making peace. This was laid on the table.

A scene of intense excitement was produced by a charge made by Mr. Morris, of Ohio, of corruption by the Committee of Public Lands, or some member of it, whom he did not name, whom he accused of being interested in lands and endeavoring to have a bill passed to favor his interest. But finally, Mr. Morris retracted all that he had said.

On Tuesday, Mr. Winthrop's amendment to the army bill was rejected, 126 to 76. And the bill was then passed, 152 to 28. It appropriates nearly thirty-two millions of dollars, the largest amount ever embraced in one bill.

On Wednesday, after receiving and acting on reports from Committees, the day was spent on Post Office bills. Two were passed, one regulating compensation to postmasters; the other establishing numerous additional post routes.

On Thursday, the Post Office bills and several others were passed.

On Friday, several bills were acted on, to one of which, on motion of Mr. Boyd of Ken. an amendment was adopted, by 112 to 87, authorising the President to designate the person he wishes to take the command of the army, provided he be a Major General, either of regulars or volunteers.—This was done for the purpose of enabling the President to smuggle Mr. Benton into the army as its head, that he might be in effect Lieut General, since Congress had refused to make him such. It was so denounced in a long and able debate which sprung up; in the course of which Mr. Brinkerhoff said that two of the generals in Mexico were candidates for the Presidency, and "*rivals*" of Mr. Polk (who was thus understood to be a candidate for re-election,) and he wished to get them out of the way. The Senate will doubtless reject this amendment.

On Saturday, a substitute for the bill taxing tea and coffee &c. was adopted, 105 to 103. By the substitute, tea and coffee *are not taxed*, and the duties are increased on iron, sugar, spirits, wines, manufactures of silk, linen, flax, cotton, and wool.

To morrow will be the last day of the 29th Congress.

AN IMPORTANT "SIGN."

Among the numerous and substantive amendments made yesterday in the Senate to the Annual Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, was one moved by Mr. Evans, (acting Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,) in pursuance of a communication from the Secretary of State, appropriating Fifty Thousand Dollars for the expenses of *Diplomatic Intercourse* with Mexico. This amendment, which was agreed to without a word of objection or debate, is, of course, to enable the President of the United States to renew Diplomatic Intercourse with Mexico whenever the occasion shall offer; and would certainly not have been introduced at the suggestion of the Executive, had such a contingency been supposed to be beyond the pale of probability.—*National Intelligencer.*

Army Appointments.—The Union of the 22d contains the names of 34 persons appointed Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants in the new regiments. No less than 24 of them are from Pennsylvania, 3 are from Maryland, 2 from Rhode Island, 1 from New Hampshire, 1 from Maine, 1 from Vermont, 1 from District of Columbia, and 1 from the corps of Engineers.

P. S. Another batch of 28 Captains and 46 Lieutenants appears in the Union of Saturday, of whom only *three* are from States South of Virginia, viz: 2 from Georgia and 1 from Mississippi.

The Standard learns that Mr. Mangum opposed the nominations of Green W. Caldwell and E. C. Davidson. Certain it is, that their names are not mentioned as confirmed.

A Failure.—The Locofocos of Baltimore, to the number of about 400, signed a call for a great indignation meeting, to abuse the Senate and plaster over Mr. Ritchie's wounds; but when the meeting was held only about 150 persons attended, about one-third as many as had signed the call.—Mr. Ritchie was not nominated either for President or Vice President.

A Free Press Ticket.—In allusion to Mr. Ritchie's desire to be made President or Vice President in atonement for being kicked out of the Senate, some newspaper wag suggests that the Reporter for the Tribune, in virtue of having been the first martyr, be set up for President, with the Venerable organ grinder for his Vice. They are of different politics, but that need make no difference. Mr. Ritchie can change his coat, as he has done before now.

Astounding Frauds.—A committee of the present Legislature of New York, have been overhauling the doings of the Canal Commissioners, Contractors, &c., and have discovered frauds to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, perpetrated within the last five years. These peculations have been made by Commissioners, Engineers, and Contractors. It will be recollected that the Canal Commissioners are elected from among politicians; that the Locofocos have held the offices for a number of years.

Truly they have pocketed "the spoils" to some purpose. This year there is a Whig majority in the Legislature, and so the people are afforded an opportunity of seeing how they have been robbed of their money.

An Important Change.—Dr. Francis Mallory, formerly Locofoco Representative in Congress from the Norfolk District, in Virginia, and a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Polk for President, delivered a speech at Hampton a few days ago, in which he took strong ground against the Polk Administration, and in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

About 1800 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire in New York last week.

By this Morning's Mail.

Letter to the Editor, dated

Wilmington, March 1.

Mr. Hale: Dear Sir—On Thursday last about 250 of the Volunteers embarked on the brig Sam'l N. Gott, towed out by the Steamer Gov. Dudley —Major Stokes in command. The detachment consisted of Cabarrus Company, Captain Shive; Wayne Company, Captain Roberts; Yancey and Orange Company, Captain Blalock;—Dr. McRae, Surgeon. The Schr. Harrison Price is now ready, and will go down to Smithville to day, to take Company H., Capt Price, and Company I, Capt. Kirkpatrick. The remaining Companies, Captains Henry and Williamson, will sail in Schr. Florida, on Wednesday or Thursday next. The Col. and Staff sail in same craft.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, Mr. PHILIP McRAE, lately a Clerk in the Post Office at this place, highly esteemed for his unobtrusive piety and consistent christian deportment, as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Also, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. FRANCES ELENOR PHILLIPS, aged 27 years, wife of Mr. John J. Philips.

Also, on the 22d ult., Mr. ALEX. WINRAM, late a Sergeant in the Army, a native of Scotland, 40 years of age.

Also, on the 26th ult., WILLIAM SIMONS, about 17 years of age.

Also, on Saturday last, of Pleurisy, Mrs WINNY V. LOCKAMAN, aged 37 years.

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH LORD, aged 84 years.

Departed this life, in Macon, Geo., on the 20th ult., Mrs. MARY ADALINE BLAKE, consort of Col. Samuel R. Blake, in her 23d year.

In Anson county, on the 15th ult., HAYNES RICHARDSON, Esq., formerly of Bladen county, a highly respectable planter and citizen.

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

March 2, 1847. 52tf

☞ MONSIEUR BUISI will return to Fayetteville about the 10th inst., for the purpose of again opening his Dancing School.

March 2. 1w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April next, all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Col. William Jackson, deceased, lying in the county of Moore, on the waters of Richland Creek, McLennon's Creek, Juniper Creek, and Little River, in all two thousand three hundred and forty-four acres, the most of which is valuable Corn and Cotton land.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 2.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9 a 10	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2 00
Flour,	5½ a 5¾	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS—Cotton 9 to 10; but little coming to market. Flour has declined, sells at 5½ to 5¾. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine remains firm at 2 30 and 1 30. Tar 1 25. Lumber very dull. Quarter Boards 7 50, wide 5 50 to 6 00; scantling 4 50 to 5 00. Timber rather better; Sales of all in market at 5 to 8. Shingles dull at 1 50. No demand for hhd. staves, bbl. fine at 15 to 16. Bacon and Lard firm at 8. 4000 bushels Turk's Island Salt sold at 20 c. 90 days. 250 hhds. new crop Cuba Molasses received and selling at 26 c. Corn is held at 85 to 90. Fayetteville Flour 6 50 to 6 75. Freights enormously high—cotton 2 25 per bale to New York.

At New York, Flour and Grain have recovered all that they lost after the Cambria's arrival, the belief being that prices must continue high in Europe. Flour sells at 6 87 to 7 00. Corn 98 to $1. Cotton has declined and is dull; Uplands 1¾ to 12¼. Freights continue enormously high, not half enough vessels to take the produce offering.

Cotton at Cheraw, 9 to 10½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24.—Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for J H Hall, S W Tillinghast, D A Ray & Co, B Branson, W McIntyre, E J Hale, S J Hinsdale, Peckfish Co, J H & J Martine, C T Haigh & Son, Hall & Hall, H Leete, C P Mallett, Gardner & McKethan, B Rose & Son, J Brown, E Fuller, I & W McLaurin, and Phenix Co. of this place, and for J H Lindsay, A C Allen, and J W Norwood, of the interior.

Feb 26.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Odd Fellow in tow, with Goods for E W Willkings, T S Lutterloh, Mrs S L Smith, J M Rose, D Shaw, Jos Banks, F D Breece, H Leete, W E Wright, J & T Waddill, J Huske & Son, C B Mallett, H Branson, W McIntyre, J H & J Martine, A A McKethan, Cook & Troy, Williams, McGilvary & Co, and C W Andrews of this place, and for W Hill, J A Moore, J Moore, J Wood & Co, T Neatre, and J McKethan, of the interior.

DEPARTURES.

March 1.—Steamer Henrietta, with 850 bushels Grain, Sheetings, Yarns, &c. for J H Hall, M Pince, D A Ray & Co, E Fuller, H Branson, and G McNeill.

March 2.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Corn, Flour, Cotton, Yarn, Sheeting, &c.

13000 acres of VALUABLE LAND, for sale on Little River.

ON which are MILLS running four saws in good repair, a great deal of Turpentine and Timber Land, as also Canebrake, which grows corn and other crops finely.

Besides the site occupied by the Mills, there are several others on never-failing streams, which will admit of overshot wheels of from 15 to 20 feet.—The subscriber will also sell or hire for the year, the hands now running the mills, and all necessary tools. On the premises are a large and commodious house, with all necessary out houses, excellent spring water, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. The only reason that this valuable property is for sale is, that I am suffering from an old chronic affection, (rheumatism of the heart,) which my physicians assure me will render it impossible for me to attend to business of this sort for a long time. Persons wishing to examine the property, will be attended to by myself or agent, at all times. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and a liberal credit given on part of the money.

To young men of industrious prudent habits, such terms can be given in the sale of the Saws as will enable those of small capital to enter into a prosperous business. Capitalists wishing to engage in the manufactory of Cotton or other machinery, can be supplied with excellent water power on the premises, without interfering with the machinery now in operation. Persons wishing to engage in the Turpentine business, have excellent land for that purpose offered them.

Persons wishing to purchase part or all of this property, are requested to inform me, by letters addressed to me at Pearson's Mills P. O., Cumberland county, of their desires on the subject, and as soon as my health will justify, I will apprise them of my readiness to contract with them, or appoint an agent for that purpose. In the mean time, they are requested to call and make all inquiries and investigations they may wish.

G. W. PEARSON.

Pearson's Mills, March 2, 1847. 52tf

FOR SALE,

2 New Buggies, Cheap. Apply to W. PRIOR.

March 2, 1847. 52-3w

The Nankin Tea Company.

JUST received, another lot of their Green and Black Teas, handsomely put up in ¼ lb. packages.

Also, one chest of Young Hyson Tea, a prime article, for sale at PRIOR'S.

February 27, 1847. 52-tf

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

GOLD PENS,—For sale by E. J. HALE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

12 HALF BBLS. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 10 boxes Collins & Co's light and heavy Axes, 2 hhds. prime St Croix Sugar.

For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 25, 1847. 52tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April 1847, the Real Estate of George W. Alston dec'd, lying in the county of Moore, on both sides of McLennon's Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Clegg, Geo. Stewart, and Richard Street, containing by estimation six or seven hundred acres, exclusive of the Widow's Dower, and one of the most desirable and valuable farms in this section of country.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

The agent at New York has for months warranted Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to cure any case of Asthma, however long the disease may have withstood medical skill—offering to refund the price paid in case of failure. Yet not a single instance has been reported where the cure was not complete. We will refer to a few individuals where the effect has been almost miraculous. A. Williams, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor, 58 William street, cured of Asthma of 25 years' standing. Mr. Bradlee, Justice of the Peace, Jamaica, Long Island, cured of the same disease of 40 years' standing. J. Diefendorf, Cherry Valley, of same, 8 years, &c. &c. Any case of wheezing, shortness of breath, weakness or pain in the chest or side, can be cured by this Balsam no matter how obstinate the disease, or how long it has resisted other remedies. Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, and even Consumption in its first stages, also readily yield to this wonderful medicine. Let the incredulous examine into its merits. We want the *truth* to prevail. Beware of spurious mixtures and imitations.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 do White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 do Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, all wool; Cassimeres; Mous-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Black, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowand's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold low for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Super black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Pants; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Frankfort Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy: it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

JUST RECEIVED,

25 WHOLE and half boxes RAISINS,
5 bbls. crushed and powdered Sugar,
1 quarter cask Old Madeira Wine,
2 do. do. Sicily do. do

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made CLOTHING, consisting of Tweed business Coats, black Cassimere Pants, Overcoats and Cloaks.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48-tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,

Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff, & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

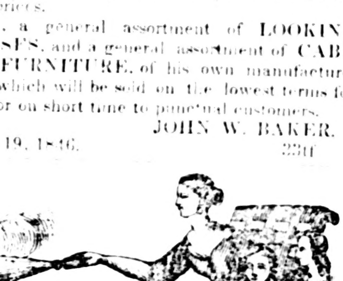
HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1845. 36tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,

Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jelies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs Cochran's, on Green St., (near Eccles's Bridge,) where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, fine Scotland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Selet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 24, 1846. 34tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McArn's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz. Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do.; Iron; Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov'r 1, 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

THE most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c., on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash.

J. L. BRYAN.

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.— They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec 19, 1846. 32-6m

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B M Raisins.

Half boxes do do
Qr. boxes do do

Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 30, 1847. 48-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Jno Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1otf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

LIFE ASSURANCE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Full explanations made on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1846. 42-tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—1stf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-12m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL

AND

NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings,* Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

☞ 5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 27, 1846. 43-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McArn's Old Stand.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S

OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without *one* particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

NEW STORE!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the adjoining country, that he has opened Store 9 doors West of Market House, and one door East of Messrs. J. & T. Waddill, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of

Family Groceries,

Staple Dry Goods and Country Produce.

And he hopes to receive that portion of encouragement his exertions and attention to business may deserve.

JOHN V. JONES.
February 9, 1847.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the store at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-ly

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable work, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

E. J. HALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS.
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846.

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY, Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 29.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter supply of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Shirtings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Bed Tick, Negro, and Saddle Tickings; Canvass and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLaine and Cassimere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLaine, in the piece; Ombre, Cotton, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Macomb Plaids; Cloak and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; Paints; Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; low priced Cigars; with many articles not mentioned, altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs' Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 25-tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC, Farmers and Planter's

Wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. We have properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have tested to the value of this improvement. These Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauclum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf